

FIVE MEMBERS OF LYNCHING PARTY —THREE WHITE AND TWO BLACK, CAUGHT, TRED AND SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT WITHIN 5 DAYS.

(By A. N. P.)

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 2.—Lynchings received a setback in Oklahoma, last week. Five men, two of whom Negroes, were sentenced to life imprisonment when they pleaded guilty today to charges of complicity in lynching Jake Brooks, a Negro. The trial was one of the speediest in the history of the state. Governor Robertson, who has won a reputation for defending law and order was active in seeing justice done.

The white men are Lee Whitley, Elmer Yearl, striking members of the Butcher Workmen's Union, and Charles Polk, a union sympathizer. The Negroes are Robert Allen, cousin of Brooks, and Nathan Butler, also union men.

Allen made a clean breast of the atrocity at the county jail last Sunday to state and county authorities. He related in detail every incident of the crime from the time the five lynchings left headquarters of the Butcher Workmen's Union on Exchange Avenue in Packtown until they returned to the union hall after swinging the Negro on a limb six miles southeast of the city less than a hundred yards from the Grand Boulevard.

Occasional acts of violence which marked the strike of packing employees beginning Monday, December 5, reached the climax Saturday night when Brooks, a Negro employed at the Wilson Plant was taken from his home at 1805 East Fourth street by two motor car loads of strikers, spirited away to an isolated spot southeast of the Capitol Hill district and hung from the limb of a large tree.

Brooks, who had been ill, was sitting at the supper table with his wife and little daughter when the lynch party arrived. Two white men, their hats pulled down to shade their faces, stood at the door. Brooks' little daughter answered.

"Does Jake Brooks live here?" She was asked. She replied he did. The two men, who were dressed in their way into the house, seized Brooks. "Nathan Butler turned you out," one of the men said. "We are going to fix you up right."

Brooks was forced into one of the motor cars. The party sped away. Brooks was never seen until the following Tuesday when his body was seen swinging from the tree by E. A. Reed, 1005 East Fifth street.

Sheriff Ben Dancy started an investigation of the crime at once. Early Sunday after Brooks' wife reported that the police refused to go out-

side the city to search for her husband. The discovery of Brooks' body brought about a tense situation which resulted in an appeal being made for the institution of martial law. Governor Robertson offered a reward of \$2,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the lynchers. A reward of \$500 for each of the party was offered by the Chamber of Commerce.

Nathan Butler, another Negro, implicated by Allen's confession and Allen was arrested by Dancy's order. The other four were released but were shadowed by deputy sheriffs in hope of obtaining information. The day after Brooks' body was discovered, Allen and Butler were arrested by the city police.

Dancy ordered the men brought to the county jail, where he questioned them. Deputy sheriffs immediately began to make additional arrests. A total of twenty-five arrests were made. The men were held in separate cells and questioned.

Thursday Allen confessed to Dancy. He declared he would have told about the lynching the day after it occurred but that he feared that his life would be taken by the strikers.

"The men out there (referring to Packtown) would get me if I told," Allen said to Sheriff Dancy. "They told me the night they hung Brooks that they would hang me too if I told. They all took an oath not to say anything about the hanging."

Immediately after Allen confessed, George S. Short, assistant attorney general, called on the county jail. They continued the questioning of the men held. All but the six implicated by Allen were released Sunday.

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NEGROES WILL NOT BE NAMED REGISTRAR OF TREASURY.

LEADERS URGE DESERTION OF G. O. P. IN NOVEMBER.

Says That Negro Vote in Pivotal States Demands Redemption of Party Pledges.

(By A. N. P.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—"All we want is justice and that we must have it," the Republican party does not give it, Congress will be lost in November, as there is a God in Heaven," declared DePriest, political giant in Chicago, leading business men of the city, in a special conference arranged on request of a representative of the Associated Negro Press by Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson, National committee man.

The conference lasted for more than an hour, and was one of the most cordial to the people's outspoken declarations in the history of national politics.

Chairman Adams listened with utmost consideration to the people's spokesman for the Middle West. DePriest is a picturesque character, tall, erect, grey hair and bluish grey eyes, alert, rapid fire in speech, and looking every inch the part of business and political experience. One of the largest real estate dealers and owners in Chicago, the former county commissioner and alderman of Chicago, is independent of political party and can speak with authority.

DePriest enumerated to Mr. Adams the pledges of the Republican party, and the promises of President Harding, when a candidate, in one of his addresses, declared, "Mr. Harding said that not only would he see to it that all of the places once held by colored citizens would be restored, but others would be added. To date there have been but to Presidential appointments, requiring Senate confirmation, Minister to Liberia, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, whose confirmation was denied, many of the people believe because he would not resign as National committee man."

Col. Johnson is our only representative in that body, and we would not have him resign. He represents all of us. There is some talk that the Dyer Bill will pass the House but not the Senate. If the United States does not pass the Dyer Bill, it is not signed by the President, I tremble to think of the effect it will have upon the Negro citizens.

The time has come to be perfectly frank and clear. I am telling you first hand just what the people of the whole country are thinking and just what I think you should know. We are from Chicago where votes count. If you question our sincerity or ability to do ask Congressman Madden, three-fourths of the votes in his district are colored, and we control them."

Visit President Harding. Earlier in the day, Mr. DePriest, accompanied by Jesse Binga, President of the Binga State Bank of Chicago, and a representative of the Associated Negro Press, called upon President Harding, by appointment, and was received by him. And after a ten minutes interview was ended, Mr. DePriest was escorted to the White House by Mr. Binga.

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ANTI-LYNCHING BILL PASSES HOUSE 230 TO 119.

Many Democrats Vote With Republicans in Favor of Bill to Curb Lynching.

(By A. N. P.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—After a hard fight, the House declared itself in favor of the Federal Government exerting its authority to stamp out lynching, passing by a vote of 230 to 119 the Dyer anti-lynching bill. Seldom have the colored people of the country been so aroused and so determined behind a bill as this one.

Seventeen Republicans joined 102 Democrats in voting in the opposition, while eight Democrats and one Socialist, London, New York, voted with the Republicans in favor of the bill. Among the Democrats who voted in the affirmative was Rainey of Illinois.

The seventeen Republicans who opposed the bill and the districts they represent will be published in a letterhead circular by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The bill provides life imprisonment or lesser penalties for persons who participate in lynchings and for state, county and municipal officials who fail through negligence to prevent them. The measure also stipulates that the county in which mob law is practiced shall be liable for \$10,000 to the family of the victim.

The bill was introduced in the House by more than 100 colored men and women. The measure, which the sergeant-at-arms had difficulty in getting passed, was introduced by Representative Cooper, Republican, Wisconsin, and a statement by Representative Session, Democrat, Mississippi, that mob law will stop when black men are no longer lynched.

Some Republican senators are said to be opposed to the bill. The measure, however, that colored people are so aroused throughout the country that the senator is doubtful territory who on his hands.

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SAYS NEGRO MAJOR SHOT SICK SOLDIER.

Story of Cruelty of Officers Told by Black Doughboy Startles Investigating Committee.

(By A. N. P.)

Washington, Feb. 2.—Additional charges of American soldiers being wrongfully shot and beaten to death in the A. E. F. were laid before the Senate investigating committee today by Henry Gentry, colored witness said, "but Patterson protested, saying he had been on kitchen work for three days and was sick. He begged for permission to go on sick report."

When Patterson finally started for the kitchen the major followed him and shot him through the side. I was five feet away and helped carry Patterson out. He was taken to the hospital and never came back."

Major Phillips was never tried for the shooting, the witness said. Gentry, who served with a military police company, told a startling story of soldier prisoners being beaten by guards.

It was common practice where I was, he declared, for the guards to strip prisoners, tie their hands above their heads and beat them into insensibility with knotted ropes and clubs. They were hauled away to the hospital and some of them we never saw again. I don't know whether they died or not."

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DISAPPOINTMENT AT DECISION OF REGISTRAR OF TREASURY.

PUBLICANS IS EXPRESSED BY MANY QUARTERS. MATTHEWS NOT TO BE RECORDED OF DEEDS. SCARBOROUGH REPLACES COTTRILL.

(By A. N. P.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—President Harding is reaching political decisions. That's information. The Registrar of the Treasury has gone to a white man. That decision is a disappointment to colored Americans, but a number very much named and confirmed. Loud protests are ascending from political parties to demand that the President should appoint a prominent colored man to the position. If the President believes in warning of an approaching political storm, he may prefer to make a shift. The folks are mad clean through," said one well-known political leader.

Chas. A. Cottrell, of Toledo, Ohio, favored son of many political plums and victim of circumstances, is reaching the sunset of his political career from all indications. The Associated Negro Press can state with unquestioned authority that Mr. Cottrell is not to be part of the Administration.

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